

# THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7TH, 1896.

NUMBER 28

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
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*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
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The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conception Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

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## KING, FERREIRA & Co.

Successors to W. R. CASSELS & Co.

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11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO,

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard ware, Domestic good, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

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21 Rua Conselheiro Saravá,

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## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

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For further information apply to FERDINAND MENEGHIS, Assembléa 72. Telephone 206.

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AU BRÉSIL

## Empresa Estivadora

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STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

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Plunge Baths, etc.

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Reorganized 1879.

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and

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Translations from English into Portuguese and vice-versa. Apply to C. S. c's this office

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67, New Street.

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Execute orders for American manufactures, machinery of all kinds, rolling stock, railway supplies, lumber, petroleum, flour, provisions, &c. Make him offers of cargoes or parts thereof. Purchase and sell on commission. Make liberal advances on consignments. Correspondence carefully attended to

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Agents in Rio de Janeiro

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Uncalled capital .. . . . £2,400,751 "

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**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., London

Idem

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A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

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Dealers in all classes of merchandise from Europe and the United States, as Importers, Commission Merchants and Consignees.

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Manufacturers of Porcelain Teeth, Instruments, filling materials, etc. Guaranteed as good as the best, at lower prices. Get a sample set of teeth at

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Manufacturers of pumps, Hydraulic rams, pump chain, garden engines, Yard hydrants, street washers, etc.

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For 23 years Manager of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co., Ltd., lately Manager of the São Paulo branch.

Correspondence solicited.

Address: No. 9, Praça do Commercio, São Paulo, Brazil.

**A. CLAUSEN**

REPRESENTATIVE FOR

POOCK &amp; Co., Rio Grande do Sul (Havana Cigars)

BAVARIA BEER from the

Bavaria Brewery, S. Paulo.

Also of Mexico.

COSTA FERRIRA &amp; PENNA, S. Felix (Bahia),

RODENBURG &amp; Co. " "

GEBR. KUNENBERG, Detmold (Lithographers).

77, RUA VISCONDE DE INHAUMA

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: JOSELYN, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.

DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago, he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to his whereabouts.

APPLIN, Walter.—Was living some time since with Senhor Maurice Huetoff, Fazenda da Bella Aliança, Vigem Alegre, state of Rio. Information required as to his whereabouts.

MERICCA, Fortunato—Maltese: was lately here on board one of Her Majesty's ships belonging to the Squadron on the S. E. Coast of America. It is stated that he left his ship and was staying at Joseph's lodging-house.

OULS, Frederick—Engineer, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Left home several years ago. His relations hear that he lately died of yellow-fever. Can anyone furnish any information respecting him?

TULLY, or TULLY, Mathias—Native of Ireland. When last heard of he was engaged in mining in Brazil. Enquiries made about him from John, Mich. Will hear very good news on calling at the Consulate-General. Rio de Janeiro, March 29th, 1896.

**PORTUGUESE LESSONS.**

Antonio Marques will teach Portuguese and also make translations from English to this language and vice versa. Office: 56, Assembléa, hours from 9 to 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

**WANTED.**

A servant desiring to return to England to accompany a family from Rio de Janeiro to London in July or August as nurse for two children aged four and two respectively. Correspondence solicited, giving references.

Address: Rev. LUCIAN LAR KINSOLVING, Caixa 47, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

**CLUB DAS LARANGEIRAS.**

The third dance of the season will be held on the 18th July 1896. For invitations members will please apply to the Second Secretary Mr. H. L. Wheatley. Rio 4th July 1896.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis: THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Labrador (opposite Custom House). Petropolis: EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 56, Rua Theophilo Ottol. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—N. 1, Rua Visconde de Labrador [opposite Custom House.] WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a. m. on and after Sundays. Evening service during afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 5 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain. 181, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. 1. Workshop at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p. m. Gospel preaching, at 5 1/2 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO N. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Calceite. English services at 11 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursdays, 7.30 p. m.

Portuguese services: at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays: 7 p. m. Wednesdays. E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a. m.: a Fabrica Calceite, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. A. J. NELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m., Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

JAMES R. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Pineteira Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—234 Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7.00 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary School in the church building.

**Medical Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Eisentrath, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 117 Rua de S. José.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO N. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from noon to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor: W. J. LUMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottol.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Santiago telegram of the 3rd says that reports are current of a revolution in Bolivia.

—The new Brazilian minister to Bolivia, Sr. Henrique de Miranda, was presented to President Bapista on the 5th inst.

—The Peruvian transport *Constitution* with the military expedition under Col. Rivera, minister of war, arrived at Pisagua, Chili, on the 5th inst.

—According to late telegrams Dr. Errazuriz declines to consider a second election, claiming that he had been fairly elected on the 25th ult. The partisans of Reyes claim that there were wholesale frauds in the election, and that their candidate was honestly elected. There is much uncertainty and bitterness over the dispute.

—The telegrams from Chili since our last issue show that the recent presidential election was so close that the result is still in doubt. The first count was in favor of Errazuriz, but the partisans of Reyes claim that wholesale frauds had been employed and demand a second count. Great excitement is said to exist, and several encounters between hostile factions have occurred.

—A Pará telegram of the 5th says that the revolutionary government of Loreto is creating a national guard, and that great enthusiasm prevails there. Besides this a municipal guard has been organized at Iquitos. Four battalions of revolutionists had arrived at Jurunaguas, and were received with enthusiasm. The revolutionists still maintain their original position, that of autonomy for the department, but not hostility to the government of Peru.

**HONEST MONEY.**

Many, otherwise intelligent people, believe that one of the great laws of nature can be ignored or broken in this country with absolute safety. Simply for no other reason apparently than that it is this country that commits the act. The United States, was, is, and will remain a trading country and for that reason must carry on its commercial transactions in that medium of exchange that is the standard of the world's bargains—gold. Any other medium must mean a loss to the country paying with it, and that loss must in the end be shared in by every interest in the land. If the United States could cut off connections with every other nation then it could set up its own medium of barter for its own people within its own borders and juggle along in regular old Chinese fashion. But this connection it can never sever, and it must, if honesty and prosperity are to be its objects, use gold for its exchange. Time was when the barter was all in all to himself. Upon and from his land he raised and prepared everything necessary for the shelter, food, and raiment of himself, family and dependants. His farm bounded his world, and his neighbor was as nothing to him. He existed after a fashion, and begat children, but his life was little more than a mere existence, better than his beasts but scarcely more intelligent. But unlike the beasts he could not continue it for the necessities and aspirations of his nature compelled him to seek intercourse with his kind and in turn to depend and be dependent in order to live his natural life. He could not keep within the boundaries of his farm, as no civilized nation can keep from intercourse with others. The United States could be made like the farmer of old, but its natural course is to be a leader among nations and it cannot escape the obligations of the position. It must have regard for and have regard from its neighbors and for this it must comply with certain regulations, among others that there shall be one medium of exchange in international transactions. Gold is that medium and in this metal the United States, one of the great commercial nations of the world, must pay its obligations. To attempt to do otherwise by substituting an inferior medium, with only the stamp of the country on it to enhance its value, is a subterfuge that simply injures the country without one compensating advantage.—*New York Maritime Register.*

**ROSARIO'S TOWN CLOCK.**

That incomparable Argentine correspondent in Rosario of *The Southern Cross* has been taking a deep interest in a proposed town clock, and he talks about it in this way:

Appreciable colleague.

Serve itself you transcribe this at the Mister Editor of the periodic of the common collaboration out.

I refer me to one deficiency which should save itself. It is patent at all the world that the Rosario not have one watch public of great dimensions, and the which collocated conveniently in some edifice public would to lend at the public of this city the services of the case (*servicio del caso*).

I believed myself for one moment, indeed, that this deficiency would be filled up with collocation of a watch in the edifice of the tribunales of justice, but the watch made itself smoke, at least I comprehend they smoked themselves the dollars that costed the watch public.

The railways should see themselves obligated to follow the time of the watch public of Rosario under hard pains if they did not. For now it is of the conscience public that none railway follow no time fixed, but makes itself the clocks (*hara*) that most convenient it. This conceives itself to be one irregularity grave.

But now, estimated colleague, I hear that the very watch public that was to have been collocated at the tribunales of justice is to be hurried (*estrénado*), is inaugurated, Alfredo, on the 25th, and will now soon be collocated at the palace new municipal at the Plaza.

In so much of this watch public I understand it to be one precious object of art not common. By and by it decides itself that it cannot dispendise itself any molest for the of to care this watch precious.

I make votes then that:

One—We have the watch public collocated in the palace new municipal.

Two—That the body municipal burst (*estrenar*) this watch on the 25th, the day fathery (*el día patria* is translated "national feast day," Alfredo, but no matter, I can guess what you mean.)

Thirdly—That much cares be dedicated to the conservation of this adornment tasteful to the Rosario.

Without no more for to-day, I remain your friend,

ALFREDO.

This story is told by a commercial traveller of one of the local railways in which is said to be still a little shaky. "We were bounding along," he said, "at the rate of about seven miles an hour, and the whole train was shaking terribly. I expected every minute to see my bones protruding through my skin. Passengers were rolling from one end of the carriage to the other. I held on firmly to the arms of my seat. Presently we settled down a bit quieter, at least I could keep my hat on, and my teeth did not chatter. There was a quiet-looking man opposite me. I looked up with a ghastly smile, wishing to appear cheerful, and said: 'We are going a little smoother, I see.' 'Yes,' said he; 'we're off the line now.' Possibly the description might apply to some parts of the Leopoldina line, or even to the Central, but we would not like to say so. Those who travel much can draw their own inferences.

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON,  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS,  
 Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,  
 HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG,  
 Messrs. Garnet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1837 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)  
 Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
 (Caixa 500.) (Caixa 123.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin, (and correspondents,  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg,  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)  
 England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
 Manchester and Liverpool District  
 Banking Company, Limited, London,  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,  
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.  
 France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris,  
 Heine & Co., Paris,  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,  
 André Neufville & Co., Paris.  
 Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

and any other countries

Open accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,  
 etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger-Petersen,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos  
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.  
 Also on:  
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.  
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**IMPREGNABLE BRITISH GUIANA.**

We are reminded by the *Full Mall Gazette* (writes our London correspondent) that this is not the first time the British Guiana frontier trouble has assumed the importance of a crisis. One afternoon not many years ago a wild-eyed member rushed breathless into the leading club at Georgetown with the alarming rumor that a Venezuelan army had invaded the colony, and was approaching the Essequibo. The news had come in some way from the Venezuelan capital, but the only details forwarded were that the expedition was in command of one of the most famous of the Venezuelan generals, and that it was making its way overland across the mountains at the frontier, over the wide savannas of the high interior and

through the dense virgin forests which form the heart of the country by the course of the Mazaruni river.

The excitement and alarm which this information created was terrible. Mothers clutched their infants to their bosoms, and men, all sticky with sugar, molasses and rum, left their work, and ran hither and thither each one vainly asking information from others equally ignorant with himself. There was indeed cause for alarm. For, after all, Venezuelans, hostile though they may be, are still fellow creatures, and to men who had the slightest knowledge of the character of the interior, who in adventurous youth perhaps had been bird-hunting on the fringe of the bush, or in after life had been orchid collecting on Saturday afternoons, it seemed awful to think that human beings, a delicately-nurtured general and a number of brave soldiers with loving mothers at home, should be struggling somewhere in the gloomy recess of that vast, trackless, foodless, and well-nigh impenetrable forest. Prompt measures were taken. Messengers were sent to the outlying police scouts with instructions for a sharp look-out to be kept, and for beef, tea, brandy, and other restoratives to be held in readiness against the coming of the enemy.

Days passed, and all hope of the invasion had been given up, when one day the solitary policeman on point duty at the junction of the Mazaruni with the Essequibo heard a faint cry for help proceeding from the forest. He answered it with a hearty shout of encouragement, and, praying that he might be in time, plunged into the forest and, working like a rescue party at a colliery explosion, hewed his way in the direction, whence the sounds proceeded. After a time he was heartened by hearing the cry repeated nearer and more distinct but fainter. He hewed away like a maniac, and eventually in a gloomy recess of the forest, in the midst of a maze of mangrove trees, greenhearts, wallabas, palms, and beautiful but unappreciated orchids, he came upon the invasion at its very last gasp. It had had nothing to eat for days except wild berries and an armadillo, though, fortunately, as its route had been through a line of country composed largely of narrow strips of swampy land dividing the innumerable rivers from one another, it had been abundantly supplied with water.

The distinguished general, even if he had been able to speak any English, was far too exhausted to talk, but his dumb looks of thankfulness were more eloquent than words. He had started with all the glory of a cocked hat and a sword, and what remained of his cocked hat was still on his head. But the rest of his uniform hung in strips round his emaciated body, and only a narrow ankle of leather remained to prove that he had ever been equipped with boots. His sword—the only sharp instrument in the expedition—bore signs of having been used for cutting a passage for the troops through the brushwood, and for hewing down obstructing branches of hardwood trees. When the roll of the army was called it was found—and the fact is an illustration of the marvellous endurance of half-bred Venezuelans—that the entire two dozen had survived the perils and difficulties of the march.

The police officer—his name has been forgotten, but perhaps the Royal Humane Society may have some record of it—shared the contents of his flask among them, and, as soon as they were sufficiently revived, led them back by the track he had hewn to the station where he administered beef tea and eggs beaten up in milk, supplied them with blankets, lent the general a suit of his old uniform, which was dry if ludicrously large, and having made them as comfortable as possible, left them to sleep and recuperate the while he entered up the circumstances in his occurrence book. But having thus obeyed the natural dictates of a tender heart that could always feel for a fellow creature in distress, the instincts of the active and intelligent policeman began to assert themselves. He had not seen a living soul for days, and he had not had a charge for months. Promotion had seemed almost hopeless to him, when, in the last old number of *Lloyd's News* that had come to hand, he had read with a watering mouth the incident of the week at Piccadilly circus. He felt it was due to himself and his calling to make some use of the opportunity that heaven had sent him, but he did not know what to charge them with.

The over-impulsive generosity that had led him to hand round his brandy flask

prevented him from charging them with being drunk and disorderly without laying himself open to the accusation of serving drunken men. However, the thing had happened on his beat, and he felt sure that the statute book contained some provision to meet the circumstances. So while they slept he looked up the subject, and when they woke up and had taken some solid food he charged them with being destitute aliens wandering in the forest without any visible means of subsistence. He added that they were at liberty to make any statement they chose, but that anything they said would be taken down in writing and might be used against them at their trial. He further informed them that to put the proceedings *en règle* they must now, being formally charged, remove to the boathouse, that, and not his private quarters, being the officially appointed goal. There he made them as comfortable as possible, and after a pleasant chat he left them while he went in-doors to change his police uniform for his official magistrate's costume. He did not lock them up, as there was no lock on the boathouse, but he just informed them that they were not allowed bail.

As soon as he had completed his toilet he returned to the boathouse, which also served as the courthouse, and proceeded to try the case. It lasted, he soon found out, with legal technical difficulties. The Venezuelan general, stoutly backed by his army, subtly contested the first count of the charge. There was, he said, no offence of immigancy known in colonial law; indeed, the most important of the colonial departments was that charged with the promotion of alien immigration for the keeping up of the labor supply on the sugar plantations. If that charge were to be seriously persevered with, he should, he said, be compelled, by way of effective argument, to claim the government capitulation grant in respect to each of the two dozen members of his army. The worthy magistrate dropped this count like a hot coal, and asked the general what he had to say in answer to the charge of wandering without visible means of subsistence. To this the general replied by saying that the charge was without foundation, that he was a duly constituted and properly authorised invasion, and that as such he claimed the rights and privileges of a belligerent.

Here, again, the magistrate found himself in a difficulty. He endeavored to surmount it by expressing disbelief of the story. It was all very well, he said, for the general and his accomplices to say that they were an army, but what evidence had they to produce in support of their statements? The general, upon this, produced from the lining of what remained of his cocked hat the papers of the expedition, his own commission, and his official instructions. It was an awkward corner, but the magistrate got out of it by refusing to accept the documents as evidence, since they were not verified by an affidavit sworn before the British consul at Caracas. But the general was not yet disposed of. In that case, he said, he must refer the learned magistrate to the evidence of the possession by the expedition of the regulation service rifles of the Venezuelan army. The magistrate was about to rule this out as inadmissible when a happy thought struck him.

He examined the weapons and saw that, although antiquated in pattern and rusty from disuse, they were undoubtedly muskets. So he amended the charge to that of carrying firearms without a license, and no defence being offered, as, indeed, none was possible, he convicted them, and imposed a penalty upon each one of a fine of five dollars, or in default fifteen days' imprisonment. But even now the poor magistrate had not altogether escaped from his dilemma, for the invasion was not supplied with any funds except Venezuelan paper, which is not current in the colony. His supply of provisions had already been severely depleted, for in his enjoyment of their society he had most hospitably entertained his prisoners, and the prospect of having to find food for five-and-twenty hungry convalescents for a whole fortnight was a prospect of general starvation. So in desperation he reminded them once more to the boathouse with out bail, while he sent down to Georgetown for instructions.

The governor sent a steam launch up the river, and they were conveyed to the seat of government, whence after being clothed and otherwise hospitably received, the colony being in a great state of rejoicing over their safe deliverance from the forest, and after

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## THE GUIA QUESTION.

Rio, 3rd July 1896.

The Editor of "The Rio News."

Sir.—In your issue of 16th ult. you seemed disposed to contest, as well as the short time at your disposal permitted you, my statement that guias, valid for export purposes, were issued against all the coffee that came in during May and June of last year, and you allowed, with commendable frankness, that it was specially disagreeable for an editor to remain for a week under "imputations of ignorance." I am sorry to have caused you any inconvenience. Not imagining that editors profess to be omniscient, it did not occur to me that you would much mind being found ignorant on such a matter as this of guias.

In your issue of 23rd June you appear disposed to take this view, and you console yourself with the reflection that you erred in plenty of company. I do not question at all that "many others, including some connected with the trade," may have laboured under the same error as you did, and certainly a still larger number thought nothing whatever about it.

But any one whose tastes lay that way, or who thought the matter worth studying from one reason or another, even, for example, as a preliminary to writing about it, could very easily find out exactly how the matter stood by reading the published convention of 21st May 1895. This convention forms the basis of the present system and leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the guias issued in May and June (which have, in point of fact, long since been used for export purposes, so that it is unnecessary for me to explain my designs regarding them.)

The fact of a large excess of guias being, therefore, established, it would seem to be a good idea for those who do not like the bank scheme to propound some better way of disposing of this excess and relieving planters of the loss it causes them.

Because no one believes they are fully compensated for the loss on their guias by a corresponding advantage in selling price of their coffee—not even your "occasional correspondent" who can be no other than the genial X. Y. Z., seeing his previous letter was the only other you have published on the guia question, besides my numerous ones.

I took it as very kind of X. Y. Z. to give me a parting word, "before finally shelving the guia question." But it is a sad pity he took to figures! His figures have positively every defect that figures are capable of. Not only are they at fault arithmetically (which is the least) but the bases of his comparative statement are all wrong, and the result he brings out is not even the logical conclusion from his false premises. Clearly if he believed in his own figures he would claim that the disadvantage to the planter in the bank scheme would be Rs. 985,200\$000 per annum, which is what his comparative statement shows. But, as he knows this to be absurd, he shifts his ground and talks vaguely of the "certain blackmail of Rs. 723,600\$000," referring to the bank's commission. He also includes in his statement an equal amount, as the commissarios' commission on sale of guias under the bank system. But he ought to know, if he has read the various publications (or, failing that, by a little reflection), that under the proposed system the commissarios really could not charge any selling commission on the guias, seeing they would not sell them at all but merely deliver them to the bank, like an order, receiving immediately in exchange the issue value, less 10% (and later on less 5%).

Therefore as 7% of the initial 10% discount is to be employed to the end of extirpating the excess of guias; as the bank's commission of 3% is equivalent to the commissarios' present percentage, of which the planter will be relieved; and as the difference resulting from the commissarios' 3% being on a lower value is more than counter-balanced by the difference between prices at which commissarios credit guias and prices at which they sell them, it seems difficult to dispute the advantage to the planter of the bank system.

Even allowing (against the opinion of the recognized authorities) that there is no advantage to the planter in the tax falling in first instance on the exporter, and that the latter gives exactly as much more for the coffee as the discount he gets on the guia, there remains the question of profit for

those who, as X. Y. Z. puts it, "sell the guias in the street?"

Where does their profit come from? Or, if they get no profit perhaps X. Y. Z. can explain why they are working so hard to retain possession of such an unenterprising business.

Yours truly,

W. NEWLANDS JR.

It must be said just here, that we are not in the least responsible for Mr. Newlands' assumptions in regard to our position in this discussion. We have not asserted, as he intimates in a previous letter, that these guias are increasing, or are superabundant, for we are not in a position to verify such a statement, but, assuming this to be the case, as so frequently stated, we asked one or two questions as to the cause. So, too, with our assumed contestation of Mr. Newlands' statement and various other points in the discussion. We do not claim to be omniscient on this or any other question; in this discussion the omniscience seems to be wholly with Mr. Newlands.

And now will Mr. Newlands kindly answer another question? We are perfectly well aware, if we may be allowed to claim any knowledge in the matter, that the coffee from Minas Gerais came in with guias in May and June 1895, that state not having consented to the free dispatch adopted by the state of Rio de Janeiro. Will Mr. Newlands affirm that the tax receipts (we will not call them guias) issued by the latter state during the said two months were placed on this market, where they were not required, to be used as guias in the exportation of coffee? We should like an unequivocal statement on this point.

The exportation of the coffee from Rio de Janeiro (state) did not require these guias, consequently their sale in this market was unnecessary, if not illegal, and they could be used only in the dispatch of Minas coffee, or accumulate for the future embarrassment of the market. As a commissario himself, Mr. Newlands will be able to state explicitly whether he bought such tax receipts of the state of Rio de Janeiro at that time.

We may be permitted, also, to request a quotation from the convention of 21st May, 1895, which established the validity of these tax receipts of the state of Rio de Janeiro as export guias in this market after their use had been discontinued.

As for explaining his designs concerning them, Mr. Newlands will of course please himself. But when he proposes a scheme providing for the redemption of all outstanding guias, no matter what they cost present holders, at 90 and 95 per cent of their face value, the general public has a perfect right to ask whether these Rio de Janeiro tax receipts of May and June 1895 are included.

With regard to Mr. Newlands' suggestion that the opponents of his bank scheme for monopolizing the trade in guias should "propound some better way of disposing of this excess," we see no reason why the appeal should not be promptly met. To our unenlightened mind, the problem is exceedingly simple. If we have understood Mr. Newlands correctly, the allowance for local consumption is ample, and the excess of guias is therefore due to the accumulation of the Rio de Janeiro tax receipts in this market, as guias, during May and June 1895, when they were not required. As those said receipts had no business here, the best way to get rid of them would be to return them to the planters, or declare them valueless. Let them be withdrawn from the market altogether. This done, there will be no excess to worry ourselves about.

As for the general question, the complication can be easily settled without the intervention of guias monopolies, or any other intermediary. The purpose of shifting the export tax upon the consumer is fallacious, and all these agencies and schemes for collecting and locating the tax are just so many unnecessary drains upon industry. Let us substitute a common-sense system of taxation for all these absurdities. The consumer will have to pay more for his coffee, including taxes, commissions, etc., when the supply is small, and he will pay less when the supply is large. It is simply a question of price, based on supply and demand. He knows and cares nothing at all about export taxes, and guias, and commissarios' commissions when he buys his coffee, but he does know when the price is excessive. As a matter of fact, when the



supply is large the exporter has it in his power to deduct this export tax from the market price of coffee, and he can compel the producer, or his representative, to accept the reduction. But when the supply is small, the boat is on the other foot.

What then is the use of all these cumbersome and expensive methods of collecting such a tax? Why not save the expense now made with them? An export tax is expensive in collection and an obstacle to trade, for it multiplies intermediary expenses, causes delays and creates vexatious interferences. Let us clear away all such rubbish and return to first principles—which I am sorry to say are not favorable to office-holders and stunted paper and monopolies. First let the export tax be abolished altogether, and with it all these expensive revenue offices. And then, if the tax on products, rather than on land, is preferred, let the impost be levied direct on the planter. A simply way would be to assess the tax on the coffee tree itself, taking one-fourth or one-third the average product as a base, which would give a fair allowance for the varying yield, age, seasons, etc. Each municipality, or district, could have its own assessors and collectors, and the tax could be secured at a minimum of cost, the saving in expense being returned to the planter through a reduction in the rate imposed. There will be difficulties, controversies and frictions of course, but what country is without them? The income tax in England is resisted and evaded by thousands, and so are the taxes on tobacco and spirits in the United States. There will be resistance and loss, but in our opinion the results will be much more satisfactory for the treasury because of the saving in collection expenses, and also for the producer because of the abolition of certain intermediary expenses.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 7th, 1896.

The new regulations for the coastwise traffic, which are to go into effect on December 5th next, are certainly all that the most rabid nationalist could wish. They not only restrict this traffic to the national flag, but they restrict the flag to vessels owned by Brazilians, or by companies located in the country and managed or directed by Brazilian citizens, and in all cases to vessels commanded by Brazilian citizens with crews two-thirds of the same nationality. This in itself will create many difficulties, unless foreign officers accept citizenship, for Brazilians have shown but slight inclination thus far toward maritime pursuits and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to officer and man the coastwise vessels as required for many years to come. Two of the companies now running on this coast are officered by foreigners, and another one not only employs foreign engineers almost exclusively, but even sent abroad for stokers not long since. If the men actually engaged in the trade, themselves Brazilians, can not depend on their own countrymen to officer and man their vessels, then it may be doubted whether these regulations, concocted by men influenced principally by sentimental considerations, will secure any better result. In our opinion, the regulations will cause a deadlock if rigidly enforced, and this will do an immense amount of harm to the country. Inasmuch as Brazil is but little more than a fringe of settlements along an extended sea coast, cheap and quick steamship transportation is of primary importance in the development of

the country. For many years to come, cheapness will be of far greater importance to the people than the nationality of the carrier, for the certainty of communication and the saving in freights cannot but contribute largely to the prosperity of each community.

It must be said of the investigations now going on in the custom-house that they are designed to throw dust in the eyes of the public rather than to expose the criminal practices current in that government office. The noisy efforts made to call attention to some alleged irregularity in a cargo of rice, or to some mistaken classification in an article remotely resembling butter, or to storage of kerosene in trapiches set apart and used exclusively for that purpose, or to the methods of withdrawing merchandise from the bonded *trapiches*, are all *para inglês ver*. They are designed to call attention away from the real objects of investigation and to give the offenders time to cover up their misdeeds. When the first franks were detected in May, the inspector went back to January 1st to begin an investigation which would have consumed a twelve month before reaching May had the government allowed him to continue. His successor has shown more energy, it must be admitted, but he, too, has been wasting precious time on trifles and blind quests. There is no doubt whatever as to the existence of dishonest practices and frauds in the custom-house. There is not a merchant in Rio de Janeiro who is not aware of these things. There are hundreds of men who have been blackmailed, hundreds who have paid bribes, and hundreds who have made private arrangements to pay less than what was demanded by simply dividing the difference with certain officials. If these things are done, no one is surprised to hear that the dispatchers too have been improving their opportunities, and no one will be surprised to hear that the officials took their share of the spoils. We have no proofs and we could not make the charge, but we have not the slightest doubt that these dispatch clerks have been working in concert with the officials, and that the whole place is simply honeycombed with these fraudulent transactions. And if we may draw an inference, the government knows this also, else why should Cardoso and other prisoners be denied all communication with friends. Cardoso could probably tell some damaging secrets, but the authorities won't have it. They want us to believe that there is something gravely wrong in regard to some wretched cargo of rice. But how about the thieves, the men who have been imposing upon merchants and robbing the government at one and the same time? How about these officials who own fine residences, keep carriages, entertain sumptuously, and gamble at the racetracks like princes—on three or four hundred milreis a month? Let us have these franks exposed and punished first, and then attend to the other reforms afterwards. At any rate, let us decline to have our eyes filled with dust!

### COASTWISE TRADE REGULATIONS.

An executive decree (No. 2,304) of the 2nd inst., providing regulations for the coastwise trade under the constitutional provision which restricts that trade to the national flag, was published on the 3rd inst. As the regulations are too long for our space, we shall present give only the following brief abstract of their provisions:

Article 1 declares that coastwise navigation can only be made by national vessels previously registered. Such navigation (Art. 2) is understood to include communication and direct commerce between national ports and on the rivers which flow through national territory. Such navigation (Art. 3) distant from the coast and dependent upon astronomical observation, can not be confined to a pilot who is not a practical navigator. The ships of adjacent countries (Art. 4) are permitted to navigate the rivers and inland waters of the country in accordance with the treaties celebrated. In order that a vessel may be considered national, (Art. 5) it is necessary (1) that she be the property of a Brazilian citizen, or of a company whose seat is in the country and which is managed exclusively by a Brazilian citizen; (2) that it have a Brazilian captain or master; and (3) that at least two-thirds of the crew shall be composed of Brazilians. A company or firm will be considered national which is registered in the country, but it can not engage in the coastwise trade unless its manager is a Brazilian citizen. A company constituted exclusively by Brazilians in a foreign country will be considered national, provided its contract is deposited in Brazil, the firm registered and its manager a Brazilian citizen. A joint-stock or *commenda* company organized abroad and authorized to transact business in Brazil, will be considered national when its seat is moved to this country and its managing partners. When the proprietor of a vessel consents to be a Brazilian (Art. 6) its nationality and registry will be cancelled. Such cancellation must be applied for within six months under penalty of seizure and sale as contraband.

The registry of vessels must be made at main, or principal, ports, or at the Brazilian consulates in Montevideo, Buenos Aires, Asunción, and Legnos when applied in the adjacent republics. The registry shall be made in the port where the proprietor resides, or where the principal building or representing the largest number of shares resides. When the proprietor resides abroad, the registry may be made at the national capital. The registry should state where and by whom built, principal materials used, metrical dimensions and capacity, rigging, number of decks, when launched, and the name of each owner or part owner with his residence. If the vessel was constructed abroad, the registry should also state its previous nationality, its former name, its new name, and the title by which it became Brazilian property.

Art. 12 provides for the seizure and condemnation in any vessel (including cargo) which has obtained registry irregularly, or has lost for a period of six months the certificate necessary for retaining such registry. Art. 13 transfers to the maine arsenal the registry of minutes and contracts before registered with the *judas comarcas*. No vessel shall be broken up or sold without having its registry cancelled and a vessel not heard from for two years will have said registry cancelled. All fishing vessels, tow-boats, launches and lighters are subject to registry, to be matriculated at the *capitania* of the port where employed. Whatever the nationality of the owner, these last-named vessels must be considered Brazilian and can use no other flag. An official inspection, which service is exclusively made by national officials. All steam vessels engaged in port services must be inspected every six months, and once a year in dry dock.

All transfers of shipping property must be legalized in the port where effected, and any change of name must be communicated to the office where said name was originally registered. Should the vessel be broken up or sold, the right of registry, application should be made for withdrawing the flag. The port, custom, and consular officials interested will not permit the transfer or surrender of registry until a sum of money is deposited sufficient to pay off and substitute the crew.

The matriculation of national vessels will continue to be made every six months at the seat of the district in which they navigate. The crews will also continue to be matriculated every six months at the *capitania*, marine arsenal or custom house. For five years, counting from publication of decree 227A, of Dec. 5th, 1894, these matriculations will be free. No vessel can be matriculated unless having on board all the requisites of lights and signals necessary for security and for accidents. They must also carry registries, manifests, crew lists, etc.

The present regulations concerning entry and clearance of vessels, embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, postal service, police and health inspection and customs and port supervision, will continue in force. National vessels engaged in transit commerce will be subject to the customs rules governing foreign vessels. Foreign vessels (Art. 35) will be permitted, under fiscal guarantees, to call at all ports, and to receive from the customs authorities for each voyage, to sail from one port to another: (1) to load and discharge merchandise and objects belonging to the government; (2) to enter, to freely and sail for another with the same cargo within the regulation time; (3) to enter port and leave for another with cargo wholly or in part dispatched for consumption or exportation; (4) to transport from one port to another passengers of all classes, baggage, animals and packages classified as *consumables*, agricultural and manufactured products of easy deterioration and money values; (5) to receive in more than one port national products for transportation; (6) to carry relief to any state in cases of famine, plague, or other calamity; and (7) to transport winter cargo from one point to another in case of foreign war, internal disturbance, or any other and prejudices caused to national shipping and commerce by foreign cruises, when war has not been declared. In urgent cases of public security or relief the government may freight foreign vessels for transportation and other purposes. Outside of these specifications, the exercise of coastwise trade will be considered contraband and subject to existing legislation, except in cases of distress, discounting or *force majeure* when cargoes may be transported for sale. The agents or consignees (Art. 38) will be held responsible for duties and fines on foreign vessels engaged in transit, transfer and re-exportation services, including those representing the packet companies calling regularly at Brazilian ports. The discharge from responsibility will be given at the custom-house where the merchandise was cleared, only on sight of the certificate and second copy (2a via) of the dispatch for consumption at the custom-house where the goods were landed. The same rule will be observed in regard to foreign goods in transit, when in deposit, or transferred from one ship to another.

Art. 41 to Art. 52 the regulations relate exclusively to the formalities to be observed in the shipment of national products, or foreign products when import duties have already been paid, from one port to another in the country. Every vessel must carry a manifest giving descriptive particulars of the cargo when of national products, and the *guia*, or *2a via* of the customs dispatches in substitution for all nationalized (duties paid) for exportation. The absence of the last-mentioned documents, which must be forwarded by the customs officials by the same vessel, will subject the goods to repayment of duties and the vessel to a fine of 100 to 1000 per volume. Forwarding these *guias* or *2a vias* by a subsequent vessel, as now practiced, is forbidden. The agents of the vessel must advise the customs inspector of the day and hour of departure, and the latter must make provision for sending the documents. Failure to meet these requirements subjects the agents, agents or captains of vessels to fines of 100 to 500, but no penalties are attached to a failure on the part of the custom-house to furnish the papers at the hour marked.

These regulations will enter into force on 5th December, 1896.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 30.—Senate.—Senator Oliveira said that his speech of the 27th inst. had been incorrectly reported by the press. It had not, he asserted, made any accusation against the publisher of *Correio da Manhã*, who is his friend Deputy Alvaro Guanahara, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity. His motion to ask for information in regard to the proposed lease of the government railways was adopted by the senate. Barão da Ladaria then arose and offered the following resolution:—"If, in order to avoid being once more treated with discourtesy by the executive, which is not salutary in responding to messages that dispense it, shall authorize the chair to make use of such means as shall seem least incommolious in order to learn whether the executive will deign to give its attention to a message asking for the information required in the motion offered by Senator Oliveira, and, if so, whether it will deign to furnish that information." The chair declared that in view of the language in which this resolution was couched, he could not subject it to discussion, and it was consequently withdrawn by its author. The senate rejected the amendment suppressing art. 2 of the bill from the chamber of deputies on public lands, 11 votes in and discussion the deficiency appropriation of 5,916,129 for the arsenal and in 3rd discussion the special appropriation of 150,000 for compensating shippers on the *Centavo* and *Colina*. It adopted the motion of Senator Pires Ferreira to ask for information in regard to the Companhia Lloyd Brasileira.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Lamourier Golofeden analysed the speeches of the deputies who had defended the minister of industry and said that they had failed to justify the minister's acts. Deputy Glycerio made some explanations in regard to his speech at the sitting of the 25th. Deputies Moreira da Silva, Alopho Gordo, Glycerio, Martins Costa and Moraes Vieira discussed the petition of Antonio Francisco Ferreira de Carvalho who asks for an authentic interpretation of art. 72, § 24, of the constitution, which guarantees liberty of industry. The majority of the speakers expressed the opinion that any restriction on the liberty of industry violates this constitutional provision, which they consider perfectly explicit. The bill for counting double time for officers and soldiers who served in Santa Catharina and Paraná from Sept. 6, 1893, to Dec. 14, 1894, was voted in 1st discussion. The bill on larceny was referred, on motion of Deputy Vieira de Moraes, to the committee on the penal code and to that on organization of local justice. Two motions of Deputy Glycerio to ask for information were adopted. The chamber rejected the bill on custom house officers and for revising the regulations of the Gynmsio Nacional.

JULY 1.—Senate.—The senate concurred in the amendments of the chamber of deputies to the bill regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal court and the retirement of judges of the court of appeals. The special appropriation of 2,200,000 for the payment of the claims of the Companhia Coiteira and Lage Bros. was voted in 2nd discussion. The senate concurred in the discussion the bill authorizing the government to expend 25,000 on the erection of a lighthouse at Cape Magnary and also the bill for increasing the pay of workmen at the arsenal and navy yard in Pará.—Chamber of Deputies.—On motion of Deputy Costa Junior it was resolved to publish the information furnished by the minister of industry in regard to the widening of the gauge of part of the Central railway. Deputy Alcindo Guanahara defended his conclusion as purchasing agent of the government in Europe in 1893 and 1894. Deputy Alopho Gordo opposed the resolution for declaring that the legislative branch of the government is competent to regulate the rates on the government railways. Deputy Nilo Popanha defended the resolution and opposed the substitute resolution offered by Deputy Laino Müller. Deputy Luiz Detzi said that congress would find it better to organize a schedule of rates, even though it spent a whole year in trying to do so. Deputy Szezello said that congress is competent to pass a general law to regulate the subject, but that the details properly appertain to the executive.

JULY 2.—Senate.—Senator Coelho Campos moved to ask for information in regard to the forcible enlistment of citizens in the army in the state of Sergipe. He gave an account of the abuses that are committed in that state under the arbitrary sway of Col. Valadão. Barão da Ladaria said that he regretted that he could not vote for the motion; but he has decided not to vote for any motion asking for information until the government furnishes the information for which the senate has already asked. The motion was adopted. Senator Gomes de Castro accused the government of falsely declaring that it has spent no money on the official residence of the governor of Bahia when the fact is that it has spent on that building the sum of 71,235,144. He complained that the government has never sent to the senate the information for which it had asked in regard to forcible enlistment in Maranhão.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The new governor of Piauí was inaugurated on the 2nd inst.  
—A son of President Prudente de Moraes was married in Piracicaba, São Paulo, on the 4th inst.  
—It is said that thefts, robberies and burglaries continue practically unchecked in Campinas, owing to the inefficiency of the police.  
—Two more cases of yellow-fever have appeared at S. Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo, although the epidemic was considered extinct.  
—Judge Godofredo da Cunha has decided that the government must pay to Paulo José Leroux the sum of 45,000. Besides interest and costs, for damage caused to his property by troops stationed at Porto da Madama during the naval revolution. Leroux had claimed 130,000,000.

—A masonic lodge at Cahias, Minas Geraes, was recently burned, and the incident is charged against the enemies of masonry.

—The existence of yellow fever in Juiz de Fora, about which the press has been discreetly silent, may now be considered at an end.

—The elections in São Paulo to fill the senatorial vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Campos Salles will be held on the 20th inst.

—The bill for fixing the police force in Bahia provides for 2,160 men, which can be raised to 3,000 by the governor if necessary.

—The epidemic of yellow fever at Ubatuba, Minas Geraes, about which very little has been published, is said to be declining. It is surely quite time.

—The governor of Bahia has dismissed a captain of the state police for bad conduct and caused the arrest of four other police officers for the same cause.

—A dynamite bomb was exploded in the public square of Campinas on the 29th ult., causing considerable damage to the place but fortunately injuring no one.

—The towns of Lorena, São Paulo, is to have a "third-class jail," to cost \$45,958.34. Let us hope that the grinning does not include the treatment of prisoners.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 4th says the governor had just visited the municipal slaughterhouse, where he found it necessary to reprove the administration for the bad state in which he found it.

—Two policemen quarreled in São Paulo on the 2nd inst., when one of them, João Baptista de Lima, assaulted his comrade with a knife and gravely wounded him. The assassin was captured.

—The *Correio* of Campinas, São Paulo, is urging a medical inquiry into the causes and character of the recent fever epidemic in that city. It is hopeless, colleague, the *medicos* won't disturb themselves.

—Some fanatics have been making an exhibition of themselves in Pinacella, São Paulo. They recently smashed the Protestant church in that town, smashed the windows, and tore up a bible in front of the door.

—A telegram from Pará says that on the 4th inst. Dr. Neumeyer, finding that he could be of no service to Carlos Gomes, gave up the case and left for São Paulo. The condition of the patient is said to be critical.

—The citizens of Rio Claro are organizing a mounted patrol of a dozen men for the better protection of life and property in that town. The place, like many other São Paulo towns, is overrun with thieves.

—A telegram of the 5th inst. from Santa Catharina states that ex-Gov. Machado, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal*, has been arrested for publishing in his paper an article on the military murders committed in that state and Paraná.

—In Santa Catharina Col. Moreira Cesar presided over the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Fortunately there were no political prisoners on hand and the day passed off quietly.

—The Pará zoological garden which is attached to the museum of that city and which celebrated its first anniversary on May 1st, possesses 117 live animals representing 84 species. This is something which Rio de Janeiro can not show.

—There were 4,937 immigrant arrivals at the port of Santos last month. Of these 42 came spontaneously, 1,449 for account of the state of São Paulo, and 3,366 for account of the national government. Of the total 4,049 were Italians, and 785 Spaniards.

—It would appear that when a gaoil citizen of São Paulo wishes to visit a house of questionable reputation and his admission is opposed by another party, the proper thing to do is to complain to the police and accuse the said party of "defecism." A little notoriety in such adventures is not at all objectionable.

—A Pará telegram of the 3rd inst. says that Dr. Neumeyer, although he considers Carlos Gomes' case hopeless, has decided, at the patient's earnest request, to delay his return to São Paulo and experiment the application of his medicine. It adds that three applications have been made without producing any favorable result.

—A Guanabara correspondent of the *Commercio de S. Paulo*, writing on the 29th ult., says that yellow fever has appeared in that city, having been brought in by an Italian family from Juiz de Fora. Six victims were specified and others were reported. It is unusual for yellow fever to spread in this way during the winter season.

—On the 1st inst. a man named Gonlat tried to collect a debt in Campinas of an acquaintance, and when he finished the latter was found in a grave condition from several razor cuts in his throat and on his head. It is hardly a proper way to collect a debt, we must say. Subsequent notices state that the criminal's true name is Alcantara, and that he is a deserter from the navy.

—On the 27th ult. one of the criminals in the Jaboatão jail who was just recovering from an attack of yellow fever, attempted to escape. He made a rope of his blankets and sheets and with these let himself down from the window of the prison hospital. In trying to scale the wall he was discovered by the sentinel who fired at him. He was then captured and taken back to bed.

—"Take up thy heel and walk," had a new interpretation in S. Carlos do Piauí a few days ago. A man named Manoel Mello obtained lodgings at a restaurant for the night. In the early morning he quietly decamped and took with him the mattress, sheets, blankets and pillows which he had used during the night. The police captured him, however, and now he is explaining how it happened.

—The sanitary condition of Natal, capital of Rio Grande do Norte, is said to be very bad. The population is afflicted with small-pox, measles and levers of a bad character.

—The municipal council of Campinas has sent in to the secretary of interior of São Paulo a bill of 69,330\$763 to cover expenses made by the fever epidemic in that city. In view of the obstacles created by that council, Campinas should be advised to pay the bill. And besides this, if the state is to pay the cost of fighting epidemics in every town and city, how about the municipal autonomy which Dr. Jaguibe is promoting?

—In spite of the declared intention of the opposition parties to contest future elections, the castillistas had it all their own way at the municipal election in Pelotas on the 2nd inst. Brazilians ought to know that they can never run a free, representative government on any such lines as this. A single party is sure to be a corrupt and aggressive party, and the minority will gain nothing but bad government for their abstention.

—Of the parties arrested for making and passing counterfeit money in São Paulo, eight are to be imprisoned and seven are to be discharged. It is to be noted that the influential citizens mixed up in the affair are among the latter. Sr. Manoel Teixeira de Souza, who was arrested in Santos for complicity in the business, has been discharged by the district judge. The two Pinheiros, one an officer, have been sent to Rio on a writ of habeas corpus.

#### SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

SANTOS vs. SÃO PAULO.

This match was played at Santos on the 28th and 29th ult. resulting in a win for the Santos by 27 runs. The following is the score:

SANTOS.		1st innings.	
H. Tross, run out.		R. C. Lloyd, c. Turnley, b. Miller.	9
R. C. Lloyd, c. Turnley, b. Miller.	8	J. Crossland, b. Sparks.	2
G. R. Kennedy, c. King, b. "	2	G. R. Kennedy, hit wicket, b. "	21
P. Elworthy, c. Goulter, b. "	21	C. Stock, c. Miller, b. "	1
C. Stock, c. Miller, b. "	1	C. F. Tinsley, b. "	1
H. Barber, b. Sparks.	8	H. Barber, b. Sparks.	8
A. L. Tweedie, run out.	5	A. L. Tweedie, run out.	5
R. M. Clarke, not out.	7	R. M. Clarke, not out.	7
Extras	2	Extras	2
Total	61	Total	61

2nd innings.		SÃO PAULO.	
H. Tross, c. Turnley, b. Miller.	9	W. F. Rule, c. Born, b. Stock.	4
R. C. Lloyd, c. Miller, b. Sparks.	7	J. J. Blomeley, c. and b. Stock.	3
J. Crossland, c. and b. Miller.	3	C. W. Miller, c. and b. Barber.	3
G. R. Kennedy, hit wicket, b. "	2	H. Stewart, b. Barber.	10
P. Elworthy, c. and b. "	2	C. K. Stewart, b. Stock.	10
C. Stock, c. Sparks, b. "	18	M. King, b. Barber.	13
H. Tross, b. "	1	A. F. Tinsley, b. Tross.	3
H. Barber, c. Stewart, b. "	17	S. Cawther-Smith, c. and b. Barber.	7
A. L. Tweedie, run out.	5	F. Goodier, not out.	9
R. M. Clarke, not out.	7	F. Sparks, l. b. w., b. Stock.	1
Extras	2	R. J. Moseley, b. Barber.	1
Total	62	Extras	1

1st innings.		2nd innings.	
W. F. Rule, c. Born, b. Stock.	4	W. F. Rule, c. Tweedie, b. Barber.	5
J. J. Blomeley, c. and b. Stock.	3	J. J. Blomeley, b. "	26
C. W. Miller, c. and b. Barber.	3	C. W. Miller, b. Stock.	26
H. Stewart, b. Barber.	10	H. Stewart, b. "	6
C. K. Stewart, b. Stock.	10	G. K. Stewart, hit wicket, b. "	6
M. King, b. Barber.	13	M. King, b. "	6
A. F. Tinsley, b. Tross.	3	C. A. F. Tinsley, run out.	—
S. Cawther-Smith, c. and b. Barber.	7	S. Cawther-Smith, c. and b. Stock.	—
F. Goodier, not out.	9	F. Goodier, c. and b. "	—
F. Sparks, l. b. w., b. Stock.	1	F. Sparks, run out.	—
R. J. Moseley, b. Barber.	1	R. J. Moseley, c. and b. Stock.	—
Extras	1	Extras	—
Total	53	Total	43

#### RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

In the midst of the tragic events which have resulted in the usurpation of power by Dr. Julio Castilhos in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, there frequently occur incidents that are exceedingly comic. Such, for instance, was Col. Sanpau's loss of his artificial teeth when he rode back from the battle field after being surprised and defeated by Apparecio Saravia, and such also is what occurred on the 28th inst. between the dictator and Dr. Barros Cassal. Of this incident each of the two principal actors has given an account, an abstract of which has been transmitted to this city by telegraph.

From the two accounts it appears that Julio had been taking an airing in one of the suburbs of Porto Alegre and that on his return, surrounded by a brilliant cortege of courtiers and defended by a cavalry escort, he overtook Barros Cassal. The latter (this is Julio's account) reined his horse up to that of the dictator, at whom he cast provoking glances. Whereupon Julio (this is Cassal's account) said to him: "I know you well, you insolent disturber of public tranquillity; I know you well and I am not afraid of you." "You are insolent yourself!" replied Cassal, "and a coward besides. If you were not protected by your soldiers, you would not dare to address me in such language." Julio then cried out in alarm that Cassal was about to draw a weapon, which, according to Julio's account, he carried concealed under his overcoat, though Cassal asserts that he was not armed. The soldiers surrounding Cassal and pointed their guns at him, awaiting an order to fire; but Julio's courtiers remonstrated and the matter was not given and thus the incident terminated.

A people, it is said, has always the government which it deserves, and, in fact, when it is not coerced by extraneous influences, this is probably really the case. But the dictators are not permitted to have a government of their own choosing and are forced by those who control the resources of all Brazil to submit to the humiliating yoke of a petty tyrant who has not even sufficient sense of propriety and of the dignity of the station which he has assumed, to refrain from conduct that justly exposes him to ridicule, derision and contempt. The Brazilian government invites the severest animadversion for imposing such a ruler on a high-spirited, energetic and liberty-loving people who have a right to feel that they are entitled to the right of governing themselves.

And this right they are apparently determined, sooner or later, to exercise, even if in order to do so, as one of their leaders recently declared in a speech at Porto Alegre, they are obliged to make another revolution. In the meanwhile, however, the dictator and his partisans continue to treat with contempt the pacification agreement and since a week passes without news of one or more new outrages having been committed on federalists who had laid down their arms in virtue of this agreement.

Since the occurrence of the incident related above, Castilhos, it is said, has caused his police to watch Barros Cassal.

On the night of the 29th ult., the house of the federalist Apollinaris Porto Alegre, one of the editors of the *Reforma*, who resides about two leagues from Porto Alegre, was surrounded by municipal guards under the lead of the castillista Manoel João Nunes, a man of notoriously bad character. Apollinaris refused to be arrested by Nunes, but afterwards surrendered to one of the police delegates, who was sent by the chief of police to effect the arrest. No cause is given for this arbitrary proceeding, nor is it stated what has since become of Apollinaris.

The *Republica* of the 30th ult. publishes a telegram from S. Gabriel, stating that the castillistas at that place are forcing people to enlist in the dictator's army. This they are also doing at Cruz Alta, according to a telegram sent to the *Reforma* by Col. Felipe Portinho, who says that 6 of the recruits have been thrown into jail and will be sent under arrest to Porto Alegre.

On the 4th inst. a castillista soldier killed a man in Porto Alegre. The name is not stated, there being, apparently, no provocation.

According to a telegram of the 3rd inst. Col. "Fidélis" to take Porto Alegre for Rio de Janeiro yesterday. The Supreme Court has not yet taken any action on his case, since at the sitting on the 4th inst. there were not enough judges present to form a quorum.

At Porto Alegre, on the 29th ult., at the commemoration of the anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death, a bystander was insulted by a castillista officer for failing to remove his hat at the passage of the dictator's procession.

An elected municipal election, in which no one but castillistas took part, was held at Pelotas on the 2nd. Although there was no opposition, hands were committed and it is stated that one of the candidates elected is so disgusted that he intends refusing to take office. A similar election was held at S. Francisco de Assis.

Col. Thome Flores, acting commander of the 6th division of troops, arrived on the 4th inst. at Pelotas, whence he at once proceeded to the city of Rio Grande. It is stated that afterwards he will go to Bagé, D. Pelitto and Livramento for the purpose of inspecting the troops composing the garrison of those places. No explanation has yet been given of the cause of his sudden trip to Jacuina.

The *Pais* asserts that Gen. Cantuaria will not return to Rio Grande. It doubtless has its reasons for making the assertion. The *Reforma* of Porto Alegre says that, if he is replaced by an officer who is not a tool of Castilhos, there will once more be a general explosion of federalists.

The *Diaria Popular*, the castillista organ at Pelotas, published on the 4th inst. a violent attacking article in which it calls Gen. Gaby a traitor and accuses President Pudente de Moraes of being weak and vacillating.

The castillistas are very angry because the military school at Porto Alegre failed to place its flag at half mast on the anniversary of Marshal Floriano Peixoto's death. It is probably at their instance that Minister Vasquez has decreed, as is stated, to appoint Col. Souza Aguiar director of that school.

The castillistas are again finding it difficult to impose a jury at Porto Alegre.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

The discharge of rails for the Sorocabana line has already been begun at Santos.

The contract for the first section on the branch of the Central from Ouro Preto to Mariana, Minas Geraes, has been awarded to Mr. Joseph Lynch.

Complaints continue to be made in São Paulo of the irregularities and faults of the Central railway. It appears hopeless to expect any improvement.

On the 3rd inst. Deputy Glycino presented a resolution in the chamber to the effect that the only power under the law competent to regulate railway tariffs, whether on private or on government lines.

The committee on legislation, constitution and justice of the chamber of deputies has reported that the legislative power is the only one competent to authorize a change in railway tariffs. If this is true, then the increase in the tariffs on the Central is illegal.

The deficits of the Paulo Afonso (state) railway this year have been: January 9,948\$999, February 7,320\$999, March 12,228\$997 and April 7,320\$999. It may be assumed that the sale of this road also will not be permitted. It is a valuable asset for the parais.

—There was a derailment on the Bahia and São Francisco line, near Agua Comprada, on the 27th ult. Four coaches were thrown from the track, two smashed up completely, and several passengers were wounded. The disaster is said to have been caused by the bad condition of the road bed.

—The minister of industry has informed congress that the widening of the gauge on the Central railway beyond Cabedene (S. Paulo) has been carried out last year in accordance with the appropriation of 10,000,000 for such purpose contained in the annual budget and mentioned in his report. This year the same work is provided for in the appropriation of 10,181,750\$800 for "plant and edifice" in the present budget. The minister says it is the government's intention to make the gauge as far as Taubaté, leaving the extension thence to São Paulo in the further action of congress.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—Last month the school at the monastery of S. Paulo was attended by 607 pupils.

—The new Peruvian minister presented his credentials to the President on the 2nd inst.

—Eight hundred immigrants were embarked on the *Ita* for the state of Paraná on the 4th inst.

—Rumors are still current as to the resignation of the minister of interior, Dr. Gonçalves Pereira.

—Judge José Almeida, of the Supreme Court, has applied to congress for a year's leave of absence.

—The minister of foreign affairs gave a breakfast to the diplomatic corps on the 3rd inst. at his residence in Rua do Bispo.

—On the 2nd inst. the French packet *Le Hope* landed 1,300 immigrants. They were lodged in the hospital on Ilha das Flores.

—Dr. Para Petella claims that he has obtained favorable results from the employment of the tincture of cactus in yellow-fever cases.

—A Paris telegram of the 4th inst. announces the death of Councilor Moreira de Barros, one of the prominent political leaders of the municipality.

—Dr. Rosas Torres says that he can cure Carlos Gomes, if the latter will come to Rio de Janeiro. It's a splendid offer, as it is wholly unrealizable.

—According to Dr. Balthias Carvalho, of the sanitary board of this city, there were 1,438 deaths, 1,252 for febrile and 335 marag's in this city during the month of May.

The senate rejected on the 3rd inst. the bill from the deputies transmitting Dr. Lourenço Serpa della Guerra into the army, from which he was dismissed by Floriano Peixoto.

A fire broke out at No. 18, Rua de S. Bento, on the evening of the 3rd inst., but was easily and quickly extinguished. One of the proprietors was detained under arrest for investigation.

The government has annulled the penalty imposed by the faculty of the Polytechnic school on dissolute students, with the exception of four cases, and even these it has ordered to be reconsidered.

—It is a curious situation, surely, when all the committees of the chamber of deputies feel compelled to consult Boss Glycero whenever a difficulty arises. Is Glycero an oracle in this country?

—The commission for studying the sanitary condition of this city held a secret session on the 2nd inst. Why? It is doing nothing but talk, and we may presume the secret session was of the same character.

—Both febrile and yellow-fever cases have been reported from the insane asylum. What is the sanitary state at that important institution in which some 500 patients and a large number of attendants are crowded?

—The senate received on the 2nd inst. a committee report on the bill prescribing fines and legal penalties for civil marriage. The committee does not come in the bill as sent up from the chamber and person's substitute.

—The papers were signed on the 2nd inst. for the purchase of a piece of land fronting on Rua Ferreira Vianna, which will give another entrance to the grounds belonging to the Polytechnic school. The price paid, it is said, was 50,000\$.

—We regret to say that we have been unable to complete our preparations for a change of type in this issue. The change involves the resetting of our advertisements, &c., and all this requires more time than we have been able to spare.

—The legislative measure for granting double time to the officers and soldiers who served in Paraná and Santa Catharina during the naval revolt, is said to be voted. Shouting political prisoners was hard and dangerous work and should be rewarded.

—We learn that Councilor Silveira Martins will leave in a few days for the south. It is stated that he will go to Paraná and afterwards to Rio Grande, though it does not seem prudent for him to do so. A later statement is to the effect that he will go to Uruguay.

—The granite pedestal in front of the Erlingho palace, which has stood unoccupied for many years, is now being removed. It is said that it will be re-erected within the palace grounds, but we can not hear what is to put on it. Perhaps an empty pocket-book would do.

—Some months ago a titled swindler was condemned to three years imprisonment in Germany for one of his tricks. A few days ago a Bavarian merchant was condemned to ten years imprisonment for selling military secrets. The tyranny of the sword is becoming rather heavy.

—The government has appointed the well-known civil engineer, Dr. Augusto Fernandes Pinheiro, to the direction of the Polytechnic school, with special instructions to investigate the complaints in regard to recent occurrences in that establishment. The new director entered on the discharge of his duties on the 2nd inst.

2300.....	1	1 Hippod. Nac. 100
do V. F. Sapucahy	7 750	40 Melh. S. Paulo 43



E. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 4th July 1896.  
For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,  
*Havilland A. De Lisle*, Manager.  
*Frank Webb*, Accountant.

## Exports,

July	644
	997
	171
	102
	610
	97
	9,136

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

**Lard**—Receipts are 850 kgs per *Gunfo*. Retailing amounts are higher, viz: 840-860 lbs. per lb. for American, 750-800 lbs. per lb. for native. White native is about unchanged at 140-150 pence per kilogram.

**Codfish**—Receipts have been 2,240 tubs 42½ half-tubs. *Danmark* from St. John's 700 tubs per *Gunfo*. *Iceland* New Year 1915 cases per *Danmark* arrived from Hamburg and 253 cases per *Norwegian* in Liverpool. There is said to be slightly in demand and dealers now quote Canadian and Newfoundland fish at 30/10-44/100 per tub, and Norwegian at 42/100 45/100 per case.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

*JUNE 7.*

BRITANNIA, May 11, S. G. 62, from New York at 10

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## JUNE 30.

..... Hamberg ..

*Chlorobacterium*..... Prunacolor

[illegible]

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<i>Capital.</i>	<i>Mill.</i>	<i>Pers.</i>	<i>Last div.</i>	
12 000 000\$	Allianga.....	200\$	12 000—Feb. 96	230\$000—255\$000
8 000 000	Unión Industrial.....	200	— Feb. 96	— 220 000
3 000 000	Caracas.....	200	12 000—Jan. 96	
2 000 000	Confianza Industrial.....	200	12 000—Jan. 96	— 220 000
500 000	D. Isabel.....	200	40 000—Jan. 96	
1 000 000	Industrial Minera.....	200	10 000—Jan. 96	
1 500 000	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	5 000—Mar. 96	
4 000 000	Perpetuana.....	200	5 000—Mar. 96	
1 000 000	S. Pedro de Alcántara.....	200	17 000—Mar. 96	
500 000	Santa Luisa.....	200	6 000—Jan. 96	75 000—100 000

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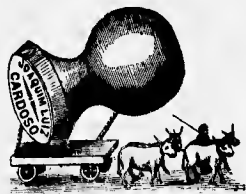
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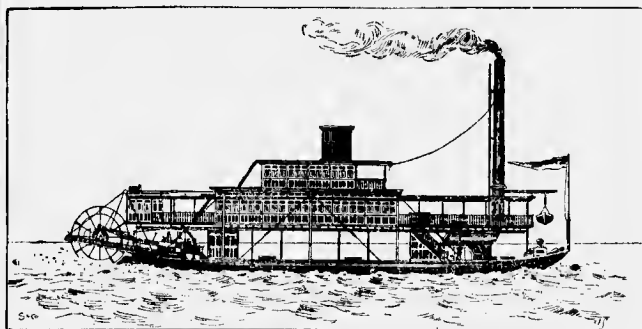
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